

Chapter 8

Glossary

The following is a list of commonly used terms and acronyms from the EIS:

100 year flood	A riverine flood event with a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year.
100-year floodplain	The land area inundated during the 100-year flood.
AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
AAW	Audubon Alaska Watchlist
AC	Advisory Circular
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The group that reviews projects on historic properties.
ACM	Asbestos Containing Materials
ACMA	Alaska Coastal Management Act. This act structures a plan for the general management of coastal resources in Alaska.
ACMP	Alaska Coastal Management Program. This program contains enforceable policies for the use and development of natural resources in coastal areas in Alaska.
ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
Acre-foot	The volume required to cover one acre to a depth of one foot (i.e., 43,560 cubic feet); a measure for volumes of ponds, reservoirs, floodplains, marshlands, etc.
AD	Airport Design
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADG	Airplane Design Group
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
ADOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Adsorption	The attachment or adhesion of a material to a solid or liquid when in contact. For example, some chemicals or minerals in surface water may attach to soil as the water infiltrates the ground.
ADQ	Airport Reference Code for Kodiak Airport
Advective transport	The path and speed of transport of a neutrally buoyant object or pollutant
Affected Environment	The existing environmental conditions of the potentially affected geographic area.
AGL	Above Ground Level. A height above ground as opposed to MSL (height above Mean Sea Level).
AHRS	Alaska Heritage Resources Survey Sites.

AIP	Airport Improvement Program. A Federal funding program for airport improvements. AIP is periodically reauthorized by Congress with funding appropriated from the Aviation Trust Fund. Proceeds to the Trust Fund are derived from excise taxes on airline tickets, aviation fuel, etc.
Air Carrier	A commercial airline with published schedules operating at least five round trips per week.
Aircraft Mix	The number of aircraft movements categorized by capacity group or operational group and specified as a percentage of the total aircraft movements.
Aircraft Operation	An aircraft take-off or landing
Airport	An area of land or water used or intended to be used for landing and take-off of aircraft, including buildings and facilities, if any.
Airport Elevation	The highest point of an airport's useable runways, measured in feet above mean sea level.
Airport Hazard	Any structural or natural object located on or near a public airport, or any use of land near such airport that obstructs the airspace required for flight of aircraft on approach, landing, takeoff, departure, or taxiing at the airport.
Airport Land Use Regulations	Are designed to preserve existing and/or establish new compatible land uses around airports, to allow land use not associated with high population concentration, to minimize exposure of residential uses to critical aircraft noise areas, to avoid danger from aircraft crashes, to discourage traffic congestion and encourage compatibility with non-motorized traffic from development around airports, to discourage expansion of demand for governmental services beyond reasonable capacity to provide services and regulate the area around the airport to minimize danger to public health, safety, or property from the operation of the airport, to prevent obstruction to air navigation and to aid in realizing the policies of a County Comprehensive Plan and Airport Master Plan.
Airport Master Record, Form 5010	The official FAA document that lists basic airport data for reference and inspection purposes.
Air Route Traffic Control Center (ARTCC)	An FAA facility established to provide air traffic control service to aircraft operating on Instrument Flight Rule (IFR) flight plans within controlled airspace during the en route portion of flight.
Airshed	A geographic area with similar topography and meteorology, within which the airflow is contained a majority of the time.
Airspace	Space above the ground in which aircraft travel. It is divided into corridors, routes, and restricted zones.
Air Taxi	An aircraft certified for commercial service, available for hire on demand.
Air Traffic	Aircraft operating in the air or on an airport surface, excluding loading ramps and parking areas.
AKNHP	Alaska Natural Heritage Program

ALP	Airport Layout Plan. A graphic presentation, to scale, of existing and proposed airport facilities, their location on the airport and the pertinent applicable standards. To be eligible for AIP funding assistance, an airport must have an FAA-approved ALP.
ALS	Approach Lighting System. A series of lights that assists the pilot when aligning aircraft with the extended runway centerline on final approach.
Alternatives	Approaches to a project that address the project purpose and need, as developed through the NEPA process.
Ambient noise	The total sum of background noise from all sources in a given place and time characteristic of an environment.
AMHS	Alaska Marine Highway System.
Anadromous fish	Those fish that spend all or part of their adult life in salt water and return to fresh water streams and rivers to spawn. Example: Salmon
ANHP	Alaska Natural Heritage Program
ANILCA	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. Signed by President Carter in 1980, the statute protected over 100 million acres of federal lands in Alaska
ANW	Audubon National Watchlist
AOA	Air Operations Area. Consists of the restricted ground areas of the airport, inclusive of taxiways, runways and parking areas.
APDES	Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
APE	Area of Potential Effect. The geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character or use of historic properties.
Approach Surface	A surface longitudinally centered on the extended runway centerline and extending outward and upward from each end of the primary surface. An approach surface is applied to each end of each runway based upon the type of approach available or planned for that runway end.
Aquatic resources	Biological resources (e.g., plants, animals, and other life forms) present in or dependent on streams, lakes, and other surface water.
ARC	Airport Reference Code. The ARC is a coding system used to relate airport design criteria to the operational and physical characteristics of the airplanes intended to operate at the airport.
ARFF/SRE Building	Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting/Snow Removal Equipment Building
ARP	Airport Reference Point. The latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the airport.
Arrival	The act of landing at an airport
Arrival Procedure	Structured routes that provide predefined paths leading toward ultimate landing at an established airport. These procedures always include a route to follow, and they may also include altitude and speed constraints appropriate for the arrival.

ARTCC	Air Route Traffic Control Center A facility established to provide air traffic control service to aircraft operating on IFR flight plans within controlled airspace and principally during the en route phase of flight. When equipment capabilities and controller workload permit, certain advisory/assistance services may be provided to VFR aircraft.
ASDA	Accelerate Stop Distance. The runway plus stopway length declared available and suitable for the acceleration and deceleration of an airplane aborting a takeoff
ASDE	Airport Surface Detection Equipment. The white dome spinning at the top of most control towers in the U.S. is called Airport Surface Detection Equipment, a primary radar that operates in the 15GHz range and is normally installed on top of the ATC tower.
ASR	Airport Surveillance Radar. A radar system, which allows air traffic controllers to identify an arriving or departing aircraft's distance and direction from an Airport.
AST	Above Storage Tank
ASV	Annual Service Volume A planning term which describes the number of annual aircraft operations, which is possible at an airport with an acceptable amount of delay. The measure is specific to individual airports because it is derived from their own particular capacity characteristics.
ATC	Air Traffic Control. A service operated to promote the safe, orderly, and expeditious flow of air traffic
ATCT	Airport Traffic Control Tower. An air traffic control facility that has been established on an airport to provide for safe, orderly, and expeditious flow of traffic on and in the vicinity of the airport.
BA	Biological Assessment. An evaluation conducted for federal projects requiring an environmental impact in accordance with the legal requirements under Section 7 (e) of the Endangered Species Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1536(c)). The purpose of the assessment is to determine whether the proposed action is likely to affect any endangered, threatened, or proposed species or critical habitat.
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	Makes it illegal to kill or possess an eagle.
Based Aircraft	An aircraft permanently stationed at an airport.
Baseline Condition/Data	The existing condition, or conditions prior to future development; serves as a foundation for analysis.
BCC	Bird of Conservation Concern (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).
BE	Biological Evaluation. A documented review of programs or activities in sufficient detail to determine how an action or proposed action may affect any threatened, endangered, proposed, or sensitive species/
Biodiversity	The variety of life and its processes. It includes the array of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, the communities and ecosystems in which they occur and the ecological and evolutionary processes that keep them functioning, yet ever changing and adapting.

Biotic	Pertaining to life and living organisms.
Blast Pads	Paved areas just before the beginning of a runway where jet blasts, produced by large planes during takeoff, could otherwise erode the ground and eventually damage the runway.
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	Best Management Practices. A practice or combination of practices determined to be the most effective and practicable (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by non-point sources to a level compatible with water quality goals. Methods employed during construction and included in the development for ensuring environmental management to the greatest extent possible.
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand. the oxygen required by aerobic organisms, as those in sewage, for metabolism
Borrow Source	A quarry or site that provides fill material such as stone, gravel, or sand for construction.
CAA	Clean Air Act. Efforts to control air pollution began in California in the 1950s in response to the southern coast's increasingly worsening smog problem. By the 1960s the U.S. Government began significant and continuing regulatory efforts to reduce emissions. As the nation's air quality continued to deteriorate, Congress passed the Clean Air Act of 1963. This Act has evolved through four major revisions, the most recent being the Amendments of 1990. The result of these ongoing efforts is an evolving ambient air pollution control strategy based on the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and a provision that states would develop implementation plans to meet and maintain the standards.
Candidate Species	Any species included in the Federal Register notice of review that is being considered for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Carbon dioxide	A greenhouse gas abbreviated as CO ₂ .
Carbon monoxide	One of six criteria air pollutants for which the U.S. EPA established the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
CAT	Category
Category I Precision Approach	A runway with an instrument approach procedure that provides for approaches to a decision height of not less than 200 feet and visibility of not less than on-half mile, or Runway Visual Range (RVR) 2400.
Category II Precision Approach	A runway with an instrument approach procedure that provides for approaches to a minima less than CAT I to as low as a decision height of not less than 100 feet and Runway Visual Range (RVR) of not less than RVR 1200.
Category III Precision Approach	A runway with an instrument approach procedure that provides for approaches to a minima less than CAT II.
CBRA	Coastal Barrier Resources Act

Ceiling	The height above the earth's surface of the lowest layer of clouds or other phenomena which can obscure vision.
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. Regulates the releases of hazardous wastes.
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality. An advisory council to the President of the United States established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. It reviews federal programs for their effect on the environment, conducts environmental studies, and advises the President on environmental matters.
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations. A non-hydrocarbon, corrosive gas that occurs naturally in the gaseous phase in the natural gas reservoir or that is injected into the reservoir in connection with pressure maintenance, gas cycling, or other secondary or enhanced recovery projects.
Channel gradient	The slope of the stream channel floor with respect to the horizontal, measured in the direction of flow.
Channel width	The width of a river or stream channel measured from one bank to the other at the bankfull elevation (the elevation in the channel where water surface reaches the top of the stream banks).
Characteristic landscape	The established landscape within an area being viewed. It is not just limited to natural character; it may refer to features of the cultural landscape, such as a farming community, an urban landscape, or other landscape that has an identifiable character.
Climatology	Science of climate and its causes.
Climax	The culminating stage in plant succession for a given site where vegetation has reached a highly stable condition.
Community (plant community)	An assembly of plants living together, reflecting no particular ecological status.
Community types (vegetation)	A group of plants living in a specific region under relatively similar conditions.
Community	A group of interacting plants and animals inhabiting a given area.
Consistency Determination	A process by which a proposed project is evaluated with respect to a certain law to determine whether it would be consistent with that law. For example, a consistency determination with the Alaska Coastal Management Plan.
Coastal Management Zone	Any area within the Coastal Management Plan.
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand

Constructive use	Refers to the possible indirect impacts to DOT Section 4(f) properties such as parks. Constructive use is considered to occur when a transportation project does not incorporate land from a Section 4(f) resource, but the project's proximity impacts are so severe that the protected activities, features, or attributes that qualify a resource for protection under Section 4(f) are substantially impaired (when the protected activities, features, or attributes of the resource are substantially diminished). For example, a substantial increase in noise levels at a park due to a transportation project may represent a constructive use if it severely impairs activities within the park, even though the park is not directly affected through acquisition or development.
Construction emissions	Air pollutants released as a result of construction activities, either as exhaust from vehicles and equipment driven by combustion engines, or from the ground disturbance (and releases of particulate matter and fugitive dust).
Contiguous	Lands or legal subdivisions having a common boundary; lands having only a common corner are not contiguous.
Contrast Analysis	A method of visual impact analysis that involves determining the degree of potential change in visual quality by comparing the landscape that would be produced by the proposed action with the landscape that is currently present. Examining the effect of a striking difference in the form, line, color, or texture of the landscape features within the area being viewed
Controlled Airspace	Airspace in which some or all aircraft may be subject to air traffic control to promote safe and expeditious flow of air traffic.
Cooperating agency	Defined by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA as any agency that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise for proposals covered by NEPA, and that assists the lead federal agency in developing an environmental analysis or environmental impact statement.
Criteria pollutants	Air pollutants for which the EPA has established State and National Ambient Air Quality Standards. These include particulate matter (PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀), nitrogen oxides (NO _x), sulfur dioxide (SO ₂), carbon monoxide (CO), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
Critical habitat	Sensitive use areas that are of limited abundance and/or possess unique qualities, thereby constituting irreplaceable, critically necessary habitat.
Critical/Design Aircraft	In airport design, the aircraft which controls one or more design items such as runway length, pavement strength, lateral separation, etc. for a particular airport. The same aircraft need not be critical for all design items.
Crucial habitat	Lands on which wildlife or plant species not federally listed as threatened or endangered depend for survival. No alternative suitable habitat is available because of some site limiting factor(s).

CSU	Conservation system unit
Cultural resource inventory classes	An inventory system used to identify and assess cultural resource values. Class I: an overview document discussing the known resources of a particular region and defining research goals and questions from known data; primarily a chronicle of past land uses. Class II: professionally conducted, statistically based random samples designed to help characterize the probably density, diversity, and distribution of cultural resources in a large area. Class III: inventories conducted at 30-m intervals or less to provide for intensive coverage over an entire project area, rather than a randomly selected sample area.
Cultural resources	As used in this EIS, cultural resources refers to historical, architectural, archaeological, and all other cultural resources, including heritage resources. The archaeological and historical remains of human occupation or use. Includes any manufactured objects, such as tools or buildings. May also include objects, sites, or geological/geographical locations significant to Native Americans. Nonrenewable elements of the physical and human environment including archeological remains (evidence of prehistoric or historic human activities) and socio-cultural values tradition-ally held by ethnic groups (sacred places, traditionally utilized raw materials, etc.)
Cultural significance	Embodied in those qualities of prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects that meet the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR60.4). The application of these criteria is explained in National Register Bulletin 15, distributed by the National Park Service
Cultural site	Any location that includes prehistoric and/or historic evidence of human use or that has important socio-cultural value.
Cumulative effects/impacts	As defined by 40 CFR 1508.7, these are the accumulated impacts on the environment that result from the current action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of which agency or person undertakes other such actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
CWY	Clearway. A defined rectangular area beyond the end of the runway cleared or suitable for use in lieu of runway to satisfy takeoff distance requirements.
CY	Calendar Year or cubic yards
CZMA (Federal)	Coastal Zone Management Act. A federal act that encourages states to preserve, protect, develop, and, where possible, restore or enhance valuable natural coastal resources.
CZMP	Coastal Zone Management Plan. The coastal management plans voluntarily created by coastal states that are accomplished with funding from the CZMA.
Datum (vertical)	A datum is a base elevation from which to reckon heights and depths. It is called a tidal datum when defined in terms of a phase of tide. Tidal datums are local datums and should not be extended into areas that have different hydrographic characteristics

dB - Decibel	The unit of measurement of sound pressure or energy. The decibel scale is logarithmic; a 10-decibel increase in sound is equal to a tenfold increase in sound energy. An increase of ten decibels is generally perceived by human ears as a doubling of noise.
dBA – A-weighted decibel	The sound pressure levels in decibels, measured with a frequency weighing network corresponding to the A-scale on a standard sound level meter. A system for measuring sound energy that is designed to represent the response of the human ear to sound. Energy at frequencies more readily detected by the human ear is more heavily weighted in the measurement, while frequencies less well detected are assigned lower weights; they are commonly used in studies where the human response to sound is the object of the analysis.
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement or Draft EIS. This refers to a draft document that is circulated for public and agency review before the federal agency finalizes the document and renders an environmental finding.
Departure	The act of an aircraft taking off from an airport
Departure Procedure	A published IFR departure procedure describing specific criteria for climb, routing, and communications for a specific runway at an airport.
Design Type	The design type classification for an airport refers to the type of runway that the airport has based upon runway dimensions and pavement strength.
Direct economic impacts	Changes to employment and income in a specific industry due to a change in the money flowing directly to that industry from a specific project.
Direct effects	As defined by 40 CFR 1508.9, these are directly caused by the action and occur at the same time and place as the action. Synonymous with "direct impacts."
Displaced threshold	A threshold that is located at a point on the runway other than the physical beginning of the runway pavement. Aircraft can begin departure roll before a displaced threshold, but cannot land before it.
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment , A flight instrument that measures the line-of-sight distance of an aircraft from a navigational radio station in nautical miles.
DNL	Day Night Equivalent Sound Level . The daily average noise metric which describes the noise experienced during an entire 24-hour day. DNL calculations account for the single event noise of aircraft, the number of aircraft operations, and include a penalty for nighttime operations. In the DNL scale, noise occurring between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. is penalized by 10 dB to account for higher nighttime sensitivity to noise. DNL is required for the measurement of aircraft noise and evaluating noise during an Environmental Impact Statement.
DNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
DOI	United States Department of Interior
DOT	Department of Transportation

DPS	Distinct Population Segment.
Drainage	Natural channel through which water flows some time of the year. Natural and artificial means for effecting discharge of water as by a system of surface and subsurface passages.
EA	Environmental Assessment. Refers to one of the three approaches of documentation under NEPA.
Easement	The legal right of one party to use part of the rights of a piece of real estate belonging to another party. This may include the right of passage over, on, or below the property; certain air rights above the property, including view rights; or the rights to any specified form of development or activity. A right afforded a person or agency to make limited use of another's real property for access or other purposes
Ecological balance	The stability of an ecosystem resulting from interacting processes of its components.
Ecological succession	An ecosystem's gradual evolution to a stable state or climax. If through the ability of its populations and elements an ecosystem can absorb changes, it tends to persist and become stable through time.
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of biotic (plant, animal, fungal, and microorganism) communities and their associated a biotic (non-living) environment interacting as a functioning unit. An interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment (e.g., marsh, watershed, and stream ecosystems)
Ecotone	The transition zone between two structurally different communities. The boundary or transition zone between adjacent plant communities, often delineating different habitat types (see edge).
EDMS	Emissions and Dispersion Modeling System the model required by the FAA to evaluate air quality conditions associated with an airport.
EDR	Environmental Data Research
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat. Those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity.
EL	Elevation
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement. Refers to one of the approaches to documentation under NEPA. EISs are the most rigorous of NEPA documentation approaches.
EMAS	Engineered Material Arresting System. An engineered “crushable concrete” that can be used as an alternative to regular pavement for Runway Safety Areas, thereby reducing the length of RSA required.
Emission	Air pollution discharge into the atmosphere, usually specified by mass per unit time. In the analysis of air quality, emissions have been subdivided into three types: operating emissions, construction emissions, and fugitive dust emissions.
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician

Endangered species	Any species of animal or plant that is in danger of extinction throughout all or significant portions of its range and that has been designated "endangered" in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior. Disturbance of the habitat of endangered species is prohibited by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
Enplanements	The number of passengers boarding an aircraft at an airport. Does not include arriving or through passengers.
Environment	The aggregate of physical, biological, economic, and social factors affecting organisms in an area.
Environmental justice	Executive Order 12898 (February 11, 1994) mandates federal agencies to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations.
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Ephemeral drainage	A drainage area or a stream that has no base flow. Water flows for a short time each year but only in direct response to rainfall or snowmelt events.
Erosion	Detachment or movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice, gravity, or human-induced activities.
ESA	Endangered Species Act
Escapement	The portion of an anadromous fish population that escapes the commercial and recreation fisheries and reaches the freshwater spawning grounds.
Estuary	An embayment of the coast in which fresh river water entering at its head mixes with relatively saline ocean water.
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration. The federal agency responsible for the safety and efficiency of the national airspace and air transportation system.
FAR	Federal Aviation Regulation. The body of Federal regulations relating to aviation; published as Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations
FBO	Fixed Base Operator. An individual or company located at an airport that provides general aviation services.
Feasible	Capable of being done or carried out; can be accomplished with the technology available.
Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 36	A Federal Aviation Regulation defining maximum noise emission for aircraft.
Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 77	A Federal Aviation Regulation describing objects affecting navigable airspace.
Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 91	A Federal Aviation Regulation governing the phase-out of Stage 1 and 2 aircraft as defined under FAR Part 36.
Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 121	A Federal Aviation Regulation describing operating requirements for air carriers and operators for compensation and hire.

Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 135	A Federal Aviation Regulation describing operating requirements for commuter aircraft and on-demand operators for compensation and hire, and for the persons on board such aircraft.
Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 139	A Federal Aviation Regulation governing the certification and operation of land airports that serve any scheduled or unscheduled passenger operation of an air carrier that is conducted with an aircraft having a seating capacity of more than 30 passengers.
Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 150	A Federal Aviation Regulation developed to reduce the effects of aircraft noise on local communities in a balanced and cost-effective program.
Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 152	A Federal Aviation Regulation that specifies the requirements for an airport to receive federal aid for projects.
Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 157	A Federal Aviation Regulation that provides guidance for airports planning to construct, alter, activate or deactivate a civil or joint use airport, or to alter the status or use of such an airport.
Federal Register	A daily publication that reports presidential and federal agency documents.
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement. The document issued by a federal agency after the receipt and response agency and public comments.
Fill	The material used in construction of facilities such as RSA or new apron.
Fill Volume	The amount of material needed to construct the facilities.
Fleet mix	The mix or differing aircraft types operated at a particular airport or by an airline.
Floodplain	Floodplains are low relief valley bottom lands created by periodic river flooding. The 100-year floodplain is land that has a 1-percent chance of flooding each year.
Flow rate	The rate of water transport past a point, typically expressed in cubic feet per second (cfs).
Flow velocity	The mean velocity of water transport past a point.
Fluvial	Comprehensive term for river processes.
Footprint	The ground area to be disturbed or covered by a new facility or activity.
Forage	Vegetation used for food by wildlife, particularly big game wildlife and domestic live-stock.
Forage fish	Any fish eaten by large, predatory fish, seabirds, or marine mammals. Forage fish are usually abundant and typically swim in large schools.
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act. The act that protects prime farmland.
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact. Following the preparation of an environmental assessment, the Federal Agency determines whether to prepare an EIS or FONSI. If the proposed project is determined not to result in any significant environmental impact, a finding (FONSI) is made by the Federal Agency.

FTE	Full Time Equivalents. An FTE, or Full Time Equivalent, represents one full time job for one year.
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
Fugitive dust (emissions)	Airborne particles emitted from any source other than through a stack, such as the fine soil particles that can become airborne as a result of construction activity.
FWS (or USFWS)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Fuel Flowage Fees	A fee charged by the airport owner based on the gallons of fuel either delivered to the airport or pump at the airport.
FY	Fiscal Year
GA	General Aviation. All aviation activity in the U.S. that is neither military nor conducted by major national or regional airlines.
GHG	Greenhouse Gas (GHG). Any of the gases that absorb and release radiation within the atmosphere. These include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, fluorinated gases, and ozone.
GIS	Geographical Information Systems. Computerized maps allowing several layers of information to be used simultaneously and analyzed in relation to each other. A computer system capable of storing, analyzing, and displaying data and describing places on the earth's surface.
Glide slope	Provides vertical guidance for aircraft during approach (usually three degrees) and landing. The glide slope consists of electronic components emitting signals that provide vertical guidance by reference to airborne instruments during instrument approaches such as ILS, or visual ground aids, such as VASI, which provide vertical guidance for VFR approach or for the visual portion of an instrument approach and landing.
GPS	Global Positioning System. The global positioning system is a space based navigation system, which has the capability to provide highly accurate three-dimensional position, velocity and time to an infinite number of equipped users anywhere on or near the Earth. The typical GPS integrated system will provide: position, velocity, time, altitude, groundspeed and ground track error, heading and variation. The GPS measures distance, which it uses to fix position, by timing a radio signal that starts at the satellite and ends at the GPS receiver. The signal carries with it, data that discloses satellite position and time of transmission and synchronizes the aircraft GPS system with satellite clocks.
Groundwater	All subsurface water, especially water that is distinct from the surface water portion in the zone of saturation.
Habitat Diversity	The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within a specific area.
Habitat Modification	Any change in habitat that alters its structure or plant species composition in a way that affects whether a species or group of species will continue to use it.

Habitat Type	The aggregate of all areas that support or can support the same primary vegetation at climax.
Habitat	The place or type of site where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives and grows. Includes all biotic, climatic, and soils conditions, or other environmental influences affecting living conditions. In wildlife management, the major constituents of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.
Hazardous Materials	As used in this EIS, include hazardous waste, hazardous substances, and any other substances or materials that pose unreasonable or unacceptable risk to public health, safety, and the environment.
Hazard to Air Navigation	An object which, as a result of an aeronautical study, the FAA determines will have a substantial adverse effect upon the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft, operation of air navigation facilities or existing or potential airport capacity.
Heritage Resources	As used here, refers to those resources and practices used to maintain cultural identity. These resources include natural resources that are used in traditional practice, such as traditional practice of Kodiak's Alaska Native community to harvest and share salmon and other subsistence resources with elders and others who cannot access those resources themselves.
HGM	Hydrogeomorphic
HIRL	High Intensity Runway Lights. Runway edge lights are used to outline the runway during periods of darkness or restricted visibility. They are classified according to their brightness -- high intensity (HIRL), medium intensity (MIRL), and low intensity (LIRL). HIRL and MIRL have variable intensity controls, which may be adjusted by the pilot using the aircraft radio.
Historic property	A site, building, structure, or object that is listed on or is determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to its importance in local, regional, national, or international history or prehistory.
Horizontal Surface	A horizontal plane 150 feet above the established airport elevation. The perimeter is constructed by swinging arcs of specified radii which form the center of each end of the primary surface of each runway at each airport and then connecting the adjacent arcs by lines tangent to those arcs.
HTL	High Tide Line
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
Hydraulics	The science that describes the movement of water in channels in terms of velocity, volume and other physical properties.

Hydrology	The science that describes the properties, distribution, and effects of water on the earth's surface, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere.
IBA	Important Bird Area. This is a designation given by the Audubon Society to designate sites that provide essential habitat for one or more species of bird. They generally include sites for breeding, wintering, and/or migrating birds. There are no federal or local regulations relative to IBAs, but this area was identified as important during the scoping process from the Audubon Society.
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules. Flight procedures used during weather conditions when visibility is less than three miles and/or the cloud ceiling is less than 1,000 feet above the ground (from FAR Part 91).
ILS	Instrument Landing System. An electronic system installed at some airports which helps to guide pilots to runways on landing during periods of limited visibility or adverse weather. A pilot must have proper training and his aircraft must be properly equipped to use an ILS. A precision instrument approach system normally consists of a localizer, glide slope, outer marker, middle marker, and approach lights
Imaginary Surfaces	Surfaces established in relation to the end of each runway or designated take-off and landing areas, as defined in paragraphs 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29 of FAR Part 77, <i>Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace</i> . Such surfaces include the approach, horizontal, conical, transitional, primary, and other surfaces.
Impacts	A modification of the existing environment caused by an action or alternative actions (such as construction or operation of facilities). Included are direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place, and indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or further removed in distance but which are still reasonably foreseeable.
Impervious surface	A surface (such as the asphalt on a runway or taxiway) that does not allow water to infiltrate through to the ground underneath.
Indirect economic impacts	Changes in income, employment and tax revenues to all industries and governments within a specific area caused by changes in business spending by industries receiving a direct economic impact from a specific project in that area.
Indirect effects	As defined by 40 CFR 1508.8, these are effects that are reasonably foreseen to be caused by the action but occur later in time or are removed in distance from the action. Synonymous with indirect impacts.
Induced economic impacts	Changes in income, employment and tax revenues to all industries and governments within a specific area caused by changes in personal spending by house-holds receiving a direct economic impact (payroll) from a specific project in that area.
Infiltration	The movement of water or some other liquid into the soil or rock through pores or other openings.

INM	Integrated Noise Model , Version 7.0. A computer model developed and maintained by the FAA to predict the noise impacts generated by aircraft operations.
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change . A scientific body tasked to evaluate the risk of climate change caused by human activity. The panel was established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), two organizations of the United Nations
Irretrievable	Applies to the loss of production, harvest, or use of natural resources. For example, some or all of the timber production from an area is lost irretrievably while an area is serving as a winter sports site. The production lost is irretrievable, but the action is not irreversible. If the use changes, it is possible to resume timber production.
Irreversible	Applies primarily to the use of nonrenewable resources, such as minerals or cultural resources or to those factors that are renewable only over long time spans, such as soil productivity and aspen regeneration. Irreversible also includes loss of future options.
Itinerant Operations	All operations at an airport that are not local operations.
KANA	Kodiak Area Native Association
KARAC	Kodiak/Aleutians Federal Subsistence Regional Advisory Council
Knots	Nautical miles per hour. Equal to 1.15 statute miles per hour.
Land use compatibility	The ability of land uses surrounding the airport to coexist with airport-related activities with minimum conflict.
Land use plan	A set of decisions that establish management direction for land within an administrative area; an assimilation of land-use-plan-level decisions developed through the planning process, regardless of the scale at which the decisions were developed.
Land use (designation)	Land uses determined for a given area that establish the types of activities allowed (e.g., mining, agriculture, timber production, residential, industrial).
LAWCON	Department of Interior Land and Water Conservation Fund Act .
LDA	Landing Distance Available . The distance from threshold to complete the approach, touchdown, and decelerate to a stop, plus safety factors.
Lead (Pb)	One of the six criteria pollutants for which the U.S. EPA-established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
LOC	Localizer . The component of an Instrument Landing System (ILS) that provides course guidance to the runway
Local Operations	Operations by aircraft flying in the traffic pattern or within sight of the control tower. Aircraft known to be arriving or departing from flight in local practice areas, or aircraft executing practice instrument approaches at the airport.
Location Identifier	A three-letter or other code of an airport.

MALS	Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System is used by pilots during instrument landing approach to align the aircraft with the centerline of the runway. The approach lighting system will consist of light bars spaced on 200-foot centers extending outward 1,400 feet from the threshold.
MALSF	Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System with Sequenced Flashers. Same as MALS but equipped with three sequenced flashers collocated with the outer three light bars of the system. This system is used at locations where approach area identification issues exist.
MALSR	Medium Intensity Approach Lighting System with Runway Alignment Indicator Lights. A lighting system installed at some airports that pilots use during instrument approaches to align the aircraft with the centerline of the runway. Steady-burning white lights are used to create a reference plane and white strobe lights create a sequential flash pattern that rolls toward the runway threshold, which is marked by steady-burning green lights. Varying intensity settings allow the approach to be used under changing weather conditions
Master Plan	A planning document prepared for an airport which outlines directions and developments in detail for five years and less specifically for 20 years. The primary component of this plan is the Airport Layout Plan (ALP).
ME	Multi-Engine – refers to an aircraft with more than one engine, typically a turboprop
Mean/Maximum Temperature	The average of all the maximum temperatures usually for a given period of time.
Minimum Altitude	The designated altitude below which an IFR pilot is not allowed to fly unless arriving or departing an airport, or for specific allowable flight operations.
MHHW	Mean Higher High Water. The average height of the Higher High Water of a mixed tide over a 19-year period.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act or MBTA	This act provides protection for a number of migratory bird species.
MIRL	Medium Intensity Runway Lights. Runway edge lights are used to outline the runway during periods of darkness or restricted visibility. They are classified according to their brightness -- high intensity (HIRL), medium intensity (MIRL), and low intensity (LIRL). HIRL and MIRL have variable intensity controls, which may be adjusted by the pilot using the aircraft radio.
MITL	Medium Intensity Taxiway Lights. Taxiway edge lighting used to define the lateral limits of a taxiway. The intensity of the lights may be fixed to medium (MITL) and low (LITL) depending on the category of airport and use of the taxiway.
Mitigate	To lessen the severity of.
Mitigation	Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the impact of an action or management practice.

Mitigation measure	An action taken to avoid or alleviate negative impacts. Methods or procedures that reduce or lessen the impacts of an action.
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water. The average height of the lower low waters over a 19-year period.
MLS	Microwave Landing System. A precision instrument approach system operating in the microwave spectrum that normally consists of an azimuth station, elevation station and precision distance measuring equipment.
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act. Prohibits the take of marine mammals in waters of the U.S. without special permits.
MSL	Mean Sea Level. Height above sea level.
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Standards of air quality set for sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and two sizes of particulate matter.
National Airspace System	The common network of U.S. airspace, navigation aids, communications facilities and equipment, air traffic control equipment and facilities, aeronautical charts and information, rules, regulations, procedures, technical information and FAA manpower and material.
Nearshore	Intertidal and subtidal waters.
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act. The original legislation establishing the environmental review process for proposed federal actions. An act that encourages productive and enjoyable harmony between humans and the environment and promotes efforts to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate human health and welfare; enriches the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the nation, and establishes the Council on Environmental Quality. It is the national charter for protection of the environment. NEPA establishes policy, sets goals, and provides means for carrying out the policy. Regulations at 40 CFR1500-1508 implement the act.
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act. The nation's central historic preservation law which provides for the establishment of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).
NAVAID	Navigational Aid. A ground based visual or electronic device used to provide course or altitude information to pilots.
NDB	Nondirectional Beacon. A beacon transmitting non-directional signals whereby the pilot of an aircraft equipped with direction finding equipment can determine the bearing to and from the station. When the radio beacon is installed in conjunction with the Instrument Landing System marker, it is normally called a compass locator.
NM	Nautical Mile a unit of distance used chiefly in navigation, equal to 6080.20 feet (1,853.25 meters)

NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. A program that controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States
NPIAS	National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. A plan prepared annually by the FAA which identifies, for the public, the composition of a national system of airports together with the airport development necessary to anticipate and meet the present and future needs of civil aeronautics, to meet requirements in support of the national defense and to meet the special needs of the Postal Service. The plan includes both new and qualitative improvements to existing airports to increase their capacity, safety, technological capability, etc.
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Noise	Defined subjectively as unwanted sound. The measurement of noise involves understanding three characteristics of sound: intensity, frequency and duration.
Noise abatement	A measure or action that minimizes the impact of noise on the environs of an airport. Noise abatement measures include aircraft operating procedures and use or disuse of certain runways or flight tracks.
Noise Contours	Average annual noise level summarized by lines connecting points of equal noise exposure. Day Night Level (DNL) is the measure used to describe community exposure to noise.
Noise Exposure Level	The integrated value over a given period of time of a number of different events of equal or different noise levels and durations.
Noise Exposure Map	A map of an airport and its environs that identifies the area impacted by various aircraft noise levels. The FAA has specified criteria for presentation of Part 150 Noise Exposure Maps.
Non-Precision Instrument	A runway having an existing instrument approach procedure using air navigation facilities with only horizontal guidance for which a straight-in non-precision instrument approach procedure has been approved.
Notice to Airmen (NOTAM)	A notice containing information (not known sufficiently in advance to publicize by other means concerning the establishment, condition or change in any component (facility, service, or procedure) of or hazard in the National Airspace System, the timely knowledge of which is essential to personnel concerned with flight operations.
Noxious weed	An alien, introduced, or exotic undesirable species that is aggressive and overly-competitive with more desirable native species. A plant species designated by federal or state law as generally possessing one or more of the following characteristics: aggressive and difficult to manage; parasitic; a carrier or host of serious insects or disease; or nonnative, new, or not common to the United States. Also called invasive species.
NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places;
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory

Object	Includes, but is not limited to, above ground structures, NAVAIDs, people, equipment, vehicles, natural growth, terrain, and parked aircraft.
Obstruction	An object which penetrates an imaginary surface described in the FAA's Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR), Part 77.
OFA	Object Free Area. A two-dimensional ground area-surrounding runways, taxiways and taxilanes which is clear of objects except for object whose location is fixed by function.
OFZ	Obstacle Free Zone. The airspace defined by the runway OFZ and, as appropriate, the inner-approach OFZ and the inner-transitional OFZ, which is clear of object penetrations other than frangible NAVAIDs.
OHA	Alaska Office of History and Archaeology
OHW	Ordinary High Water
Operation	Equals one take off or one landing by an aircraft.
Ozone	A molecule containing three oxygen atoms (O ₃) produced naturally in the upper atmosphere or by passage of an electrical spark through air or oxygen (O ₂). One of the six criteria pollutants for which the U.S. EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
PAPI	Precision Approach Path Indicator. The visual approach slope indicator system furnishes the pilot visual slope information to provide safe descent guidance. It provides vertical visual guidance to aircraft during approach and landing by radiating a directional pattern of high intensity red and white focused light beams which indicate to the pilot that they are "on path" if they see red/white, "above path" if they see white/white and "below path" if they see red/red.
Parking Apron	An apron intended to accommodate parked aircraft.
Pattern	The configuration or form of a flight path flown by an aircraft or prescribed to be flow (as in making an approach to a landing).
Particulate Matter (PM)	A particle of soil or liquid matter (e.g., soot, dust, aerosols, fumes and mist). One of the criteria pollutants for which the U.S. EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Particulate matter is defined as two categories, fine particulates, with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less (PM ₁₀), and fine particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less (PM _{2.5}).
PCE	Primary constituent elements. PCEs are designated in the Federal Register and are generally physical or biological features essential to the conservation of a species.
Peak flow	The greatest flow attained during melting of winter snow pack or during a large precipitation event.
Perennial	A plant whose life cycle lasts longer than two years. The tops of herbaceous perennials die down at the end of the growing season; buds, roots, and underground portions persist.
Perennial stream	A stream or reach of a stream that flows throughout the year.

Permeability	The capacity of a soil or groundwater aquifer to transmit water.
Permeable	The property or capacity of a porous rock, sediment, or soil to transmit a liquid.
pH	The negative log ₁₀ of the hydrogen ion activity in solution; a measure of acidity or alkalinity of a solution.
Plant community	An ecologically integrated association of plant species inhabiting a given area.
Primary Surface	A surface longitudinally centered on a runway. When the runway has a specially prepared hard surface, the primary surface extends 200 feet beyond each end of that runway, but when the runway has no specially prepared hard surface, or planned hard surface, the primary surface ends at each end of that runway.
Quarry	An open or surface working, usually for the extraction of stone, slate, limestone, etc.
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Regulates the storage and disposal of hazardous waste.
Record of Decision (ROD)	A decision document for an environmental impact statement or supplemental EIS that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision regarding the actions proposed in the environmental impact statement and their implementation.
REIL	Runway End Identifier Lights. REILs are flashing strobe lights which aid the pilot in identifying the runway end at night or in bad weather conditions.
Right-of-way	A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of public lands for certain specified purposes, commonly for pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, etc.; also, the lands covered by such an easement or permit. An accurately located strip of land with defined width, point of beginning, and point of ending. It is the area within which the user has authority to conduct operations approved or granted by the landowner in an authorizing document, such as a permit, easement, lease, license, or Memorandum of Understanding.
Riverine	A system of wetlands that includes all wetland and deep-water habitats contained within a channel that lacks trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, and emergent mosses or lichens.
RNAV	Required Navigational Approach. A method of navigational procedures designed to transition aircraft between an airport environment and the enroute system of airspace. RNAV procedures offer the advantages of routings that save time and fuel, reduce dependence on radar vectoring, altitude, and speed assignments, which allows for reduction in required radio transmissions with air traffic control, and more efficient use of airspace.

RNP	Required Navigational Performance. RNP is a set of standards that measure performance accuracy of aircraft in a certain defined airspace, or along a predefined route, approach, etc
ROFA	Runway Object Free Area. An area on the ground centered on a runway and provided to enhance the safety of aircraft operations by having the area free of objects, except those needed to be located within this area for air navigation or aircraft ground maneuvering purposes. The dimensions of the area are dependent on the design classification of the critical aircraft operating on the runway and approach minimums.
Rotating Beacon	A visual NAVAID operated at many airports. At civil airports, alternating white and green flashes indicate the location of the airport.
RPZ	Runway Protection Zone. An area, trapezoidal in shape and centered about the extended runway centerline, designated to enhance the safety of aircraft operations. It begins 200feet (60 m) beyond the end of the area usable for takeoff or landing. The RPZ dimensions are functions of the aircraft, type of operation, and visibility minimums (formerly known as the clear zone).
RSA	Runway Safety Area. A defined surface surrounding the runway prepared or suitable for reducing the risk of damage to airplanes in the event of an undershoot, overshoot, or excursion from the runway.
Runoff	That part of precipitation that appears in surface streams. Precipitation that is not retained on the site where it falls and is not absorbed by the soil.
Runway	A defined rectangular area on an airport prepared for the landing and takeoff run of aircraft along its length. Runways are normally identified by numbers in relation to their magnetic direction rounded off to the nearest 10 degrees, e.g., Runway 18, Runway 36.
Runway Gradient	The average gradient consisting of the difference in elevation of the two ends of the runway divided by the runway length may be used provided that no intervening point on the runway profile lies more than five feet above or below a straight line joining the two ends of the runway. In excess of five feet the runway profile will be segmented and aircraft data will be applied for each segment separately.
Runway Lighting System	A system of lights running the length of a system that may be either high intensity (HIRL), medium intensity (MIRL), or low intensity (LIRL).
Runway threshold	The beginning of that portion of the runway usable for landing.
Runway Orientation	The magnetic bearing of the centerline of the runway.
RSA	Runway Safety Area. A defined surface surrounding the runway prepared for reducing the risk of damage to airplanes in the event of an undershoot, overshoot, or excursion from the runway.
RPZ	Runway Protection Zone. An area off the runway used to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground.
RVR	Runway Visual Range

RW	Runway
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Requires facilities to notify the public agencies of suspected historical releases and remediation of confirmed historical releases of hazardous material.
SHARC	SHARC: “Subsistence Halibut Registration Certificate” A certificate from NOAA Fisheries that allows subsistence harvest of halibut for rural coastal residents of Alaska.
Scoping	The step in the EIS process that involves gathering information, comments, and concerns prior to the analysis.
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act	Governs the identification, evaluation, and protection of historical and archeological resources affected by state and federal transportation projects. Principal areas identified include required evaluations to determine the presence or absence of site, the eligibility based on National Register of Historic Places criteria, and the significance and effect of a proposed project upon such a site. Compliance with Section 106 requires that any project funded, licensed, permitted, or assisted by the federal government be reviewed for impacts to significant historic properties and that the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation be allowed to comment on the project.
Section 401 of the Clean Water Act	The State Water Quality Certification program requires that states certify compliance of federal permits or licenses with state water quality requirements and other applicable state laws. Under Section 401, states have authority to review any federal permit or license that may result in a discharge to wetlands and other waters under state jurisdiction, to ensure that the actions would be consistent with the state's water quality requirements.
Section 404 of the Clean Water Act	Authorizes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to issue permits regulating the discharge of dredged or fill material into the waters of the United States, including wetlands.
Section 7 consultation	The requirement of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act that all federal agencies consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service if a proposed action might affect a federally listed species or its critical habitat.
SEL	Sound Exposure Level. A standardized measure of a single sound event, expressed in A-weighted decibels, that takes into account all sound above a specified threshold set at least 10 decibels below the maximum level. All sound energy in the event is integrated over one second.
Sensitive species	Those species of plants or animals that have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed for classification and are under consideration for official listing as endangered or threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, or species that are on an official state list or are recognized by a state or federal land management agency as needing special management to prevent their being placed on state or federal threatened or endangered species lists.

Short-term impacts	For the purpose of this EIS analysis, generally defined as those impacts that would occur during the construction period.
Significant	As used in NEPA, determination of significance requires consideration of both context and intensity. Context means that the significance of an action must be analyzed in several contexts, such as society as a whole, and the affected region, interests, and locality. Intensity refers to the severity of impacts (40 CFR 1508.27). An effect that is analyzed in the context of the proposed action to determine the degree or magnitude of importance of the effect, wither beneficial or adverse. The degree of significance can be related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts.
Significant Noise Impacts	A significant noise impact would occur if analysis shows that the proposed action will cause noise sensitive areas to experience an increase in noise of DNL 1.5 dB or more at or above DNL 65 dB noise exposure when compared to the no action alternative for the same timeframe.
Single event	One noise event. For many kinds of analysis, the sound from single events is expressed using the Sound Exposure Level (SEL) metric.
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIP	State Implementation Plan. A state created plan to conform to National Ambient Air Quality Standards, as dictated by the EPA.
SOx	Sulfur oxides
Species diversity	The number, different kinds of, and relative abundances of species present in a given area.
Species of special concern	A native species whose population is low and limited in distribution or which has suffered significant reductions because of habitat loss.
Species	Organisms that successfully reproduce among themselves and cannot reproduce success-fully with other organisms.
Subsistence	The customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild renewable resources for direct, personal, or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of non-edible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade (ANILCA definition).

Subsistence Exclusion Points	Points of reference to delineate the subsistence closure boundary for onsite subsistence users.
Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)	One of the six criteria pollutants for which the U.S. EPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWY	Stopway. A rectangular area on the ground at the end of a runway in the direction of takeoff designated and prepared by the competent authority as a suitable area in which an aircraft can be stopped in the case of an interrupted takeoff.
Taxiway	A defined path established of the taxiing of aircraft from one part of an airport to another.
TAF	Terminal Area Forecast. Forecast of aviation activity that is prepared by the FAA
Take	As defined by the Endangered Species Act, "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct."
Terminal Area	The area used or intended to be used for such facilities as terminal and cargo buildings, gates, hangars, shops and other service buildings, automobile parking, airport motels, restaurants, garages and automobile services and a specific geographical area within which control of air traffic is exercised.
TERPS	Terminal Instrument Procedures. A FAA manual that prescribes the methodology to design instrument approach procedures.
TES	Threatened, Endangered, and Special Status species
TH	Threshold
Threatened species	Any species of plant or animal that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and that has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of Interior as a threatened species. Disturbance of the habitat of threatened species is prohibited by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
Threshold	The beginning of the portion of the runway that is available for landing.
Threshold of Significance	The level at which an environmental impact becomes significant, as determined by the FAA environmental guidance.
Time above (TA)	The amount of time that sound exceeds a given decibel level during a 24-hour period (e.g., time in minutes that the sound level is above 75 dBA).
Time above threshold sound level	The time in minutes at a specific location that a preselected sound level is exceeded (e.g., time in minutes that the sound level is above 75 dBA).
TL	Taxilane
TODA	Takeoff Distance Available. The distance to accelerate from brake release past lift-off to start of takeoff climb, plus safety factors.

TOFA	Taxiway Object Free Area. The distance to accelerate from brake release to lift-off, plus safety factors.
TORA	Takeoff Run Available. The runway length declared available and suitable for the ground run of an airplane taking off.
Touch and Go Operations	Practice flight performed by landing a touchdown and continuous takeoff without stopping.
TSA	Taxiway Safety Area or Transportation Security Administration
Traffic Pattern	The traffic flow that is prescribed for aircraft landing at, taxiing on or taking off from an airport. The usual components are the departure, crosswind, downwind, and base legs; and the final approach.
Transitional Surface	These surfaces extend outward and upward at right angles to runway centerline extended at a slope of 7 to 1 from the sides of the primary surface and from the sides of the approach surfaces.
Tribe	Any Native American group in the conterminous United States that the Secretary of the Interior recognizes as possessing tribal status.
TW or Txy	Taxiway. A defined path established for the taxiing of aircraft from one part of an airport to another.
Turbidity	A fisheries measurement of the total suspended solids in water, expressed as nephelometric turbidity units (NTU).
TUS	Transportation or utility system
UNICOM	Universal Communications. A private aeronautical advisory communications facility for purpose other than air traffic control. Only one such station is authorized in any landing area. Services available are advisory in nature primarily concerning the airport services and airport utilization. Locations and frequencies of UNICOMs are listed on aeronautical charts and publications.
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Society
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VASI	Visual Approach Slope Indicator. A visual aid for final approach to the runway threshold, consisting of two wing bars of lights on either side of the runway. Each bar produces a split beam of light - the upper segment is white, the lower is red.
Vegetation	All of the plants growing in and characterizing a specific area or region; the combination of different plant communities found there.
Vegetation type	A plant community with distinguishable characteristics described by the dominant vegetation present. See also cover type.

VFR	Visual Flight Rules. Rules that govern flight procedures under visual conditions.
Viewshed	The panorama from a given viewpoint that encompasses the visual landscape including everything visible within a 360° radius.
Visual Approach	An approach conducted on an Instrument Flight Rules flight plan, which authorizes the pilot to proceed visually and clear of clouds to the airport.
Visual Runway	A runway intended for visual approach only with no straight-in approach procedure either existing or planned for the runway.
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds. A group of organic (carbon-based) chemicals that are readily converted to gaseous form at relatively low temperatures. While VOCs are not a criteria air pollutant (NAAQS), they are a precursor to ozone.
VOR	Very High Frequency Omirange. A ground-based radio navigation aid transmitting signals in all directions. A VOR provides azimuth guidance to pilots by reception of electronic signals.
WAAS	Wide Area Augmentation System. WAAS is an extremely accurate navigation system developed for civil aviation. Before WAAS, the U.S. National Airspace System (NAS) did not have the ability to provide horizontal and vertical navigation for precision approach operations for all users at all locations. With WAAS, this capability is becoming a reality. WAAS provides service for all classes of aircraft in all flight operations - including en route navigation, airport departures, and airport arrivals. This includes precision landing approaches in all weather conditions at all locations throughout the NAS.
Waterbirds	In this document waterbirds collectively refers to seabirds, shorebirds, wading birds, and waterfowl.
Waters of the U.S.	A jurisdictional term from Section 404 of the Clean Water Act referring to water bodies such as lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds—the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce.
Watershed	All lands enclosed by a continuous hydrologic drainage that divide and lay upslope from a specified point on a stream. All of the land that drains surface water to a given stream above a designated point (usually its mouth); also called a stream drainage or drainage basin.
Wetlands	Areas that are inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support (and under normal circumstances, do support or would support) a prevalence of vegetation or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.
Wetland area	The alphanumeric designation for a single wetland type (see definition below) located within one of the seven wetland analysis areas located in the project area

Wetland function	Includes groundwater discharge, lateral flow, sediment/toxicant retention, nutrient transformation and export, riparian support, fish habitat, wildlife habitat, and regional ecological diversity.
Wetland type	The classification of project area wetlands, based on the Cowardin wetland classification system, which places wetlands in one of four wetland systems: lacustrine, riverine, palustrine, or estuarine. These systems are further subdivided into subsystems, classes, and subclasses (e.g., for PEM1 wetlands: system = palustrine [P]; class = emergent [EM]; subclass = persistent vegetation structure [1]).
Wetland value	A relative indicator based on groundwater recharge, surface hydrologic control, and downslope beneficiary sites.
WHA	Wildlife Hazard Assessment
WHMP	Wildlife Hazard Management Plan
WQC	Water Quality Certificate